

REMARKS

Claims 1 - 18 and 20 -25 remain pending in the case.

Objections

The present Office Action indicates Claim 6 is objected to because of informalities. Applicants have amended Claim 6 to replace "the ordering constraints" with "ordering constraints" and remove "the".

102 Rejections

Claims 12 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Endsley et al. (US Patent No. 6,005,613). Applicants respectfully submit that the present invention is neither shown nor suggested by the Endsley et al. reference.

Specifically the present invention, as set forth in newly amended independent Claim 12, recites:

- c) analyzing received application data to determine if it complies with expected predefined data configuration;
- d) providing a data patch for lost or missing application data including sequential values based upon video frame information;...

Applicant respectfully asserts that the Endsley et al. reference does not teach a patch for lost or missing application data including sequential values based upon video frame information. To the extent the Endsley et al. reference may mention an old frame will be repeated and the current frame will not be displayed [Col. 9 lines 32 to 35], Applicant

respectfully asserts that the Endsley et al. reference does not teach including sequential values as recited in the present application Claim 12.

Furthermore, Applicant respectfully asserts the Endsley et al. reference teaches away from the present invention. Applicant respectfully asserts that the Endsley et al reference indication that the current frame is dropped [Col. 9 line 32] and an old frame is repeated teaches away from patching with sequential values based upon video frame as claimed. Applicant respectfully asserts the old frame does not have the sequential values since it is an old frame with old frame values. In addition, to the extent the Endsley et al reference may mention the computer will then begin building the next frame and re-sync with the display/storage at the appropriate time [Col. 9 lines 35 to 37] and to the extent this can be construed to allegedly teach sequential values, Applicant respectfully asserts the Endsley et al. reference teaches away by indicating the current frame is completely skipped without sequential values since the old frame is repeated and the re-sync of Endsley does not occur until after the next frame is being built.

Applicant respectfully asserts Claim 14 is allowable as depending from an allowable independent Claim.

103 Rejections

The present Office Action indicates Claim 1-8 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Endsley et al. (US Patent No.6,005,613). Applicant

respectfully asserts that the present invention is neither taught nor rendered obvious by the Endsley et al. reference.

Applicant respectfully asserts that the Endsley et al. reference does not teach or suggest digital video computer system as claimed in the present invention. For example, independent claim 1 recites (emphasis added):

a processor for patching missing video information including sequential values based upon video frame information, said processor coupled to said communications bus;

As discussed above Applicant respectfully asserts that Endsley et al. reference does not teach or render obvious patching missing video information including sequential values based upon video frame information as claimed. In addition the present Office Action acknowledges that the Endsley et al. reference does not teach sound {sic} and speaker coupled to a bus. The present Office Action alleges it would be obvious to one skilled in the art to have associated sound {sic} associated with the camera images. Applicant respectfully asserts that the Endsley et al reference is directed to photography [Col. 1 line 9 to 10] and it would not have been obvious to have a speaker associated with photography. To the extent the Endsley et al reference may mention audio is part of a computer videoconference {Col.3 lines 19 to 20}, Applicant respectfully asserts the Endsley et al reference does not teach patching including sequential values based upon video frame information with audio as claimed.

Applicant respectfully asserts Claims 3 and 13 are allowable as depending from allowable independent claims. The present Office Action acknowledges that the Endsley et al reference does not teach using IEEE 1394 standard bus. Applicant

respectfully asserts it would not have been obvious to the IEEE 1394 communication bus as claimed in Claims 3 and 13.

Applicant respectfully asserts Claim 4 is allowable as depending from an allowable independent claim. The present Office Action alleges the Endsley et al reference meets the limitations. To the extent the Endsley et al reference may mention a sync word is used to indicate which image frame data is from [Col. 9 line 27], Applicant respectfully asserts the Endsley et al reference does not teach separating video information from other information associated with a communication packet and analyzing the configuration of the video information to determine if the video information properly follows previously received video information as claimed.

Applicant respectfully asserts Claim 5 is allowable as depending from an allowable independent claim. To the extent the Endsley et al reference may mention may mention an old frame will be repeated and the current frame will not be displayed [Col. 9 lines 32 to 35], Applicant respectfully asserts that the Endsley et al. reference does not teach inserting appropriate default information if the video information under analysis does not properly follow previously received video information as claimed.

Applicant respectfully asserts Claim 6 is allowable as depending from an allowable independent claim. The present Office Action alleges Claim 6 is analyzed and discussed with respect to the previously mentioned claims. Applicant respectfully asserts that Claim 6 is allowable under rationale similar to that discussed above.

Applicant respectfully asserts Claims 7 and 8 are allowable as depending from an allowable independent claim. The present Office Action alleges Claims 7 and 8 are analyzed and discussed with respect to the previously mentioned claims. Applicant respectfully asserts that Claims 7 and 8 are allowable under rationale similar to that discussed above.

The present Office Action indicates Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Endsley et al. (US Patent No. 6,005,613) in view of Kobayashi et al. (US Patent No. 6,144,411). Applicant respectfully asserts that the present invention is neither taught nor rendered obvious by the Endsley et al. reference nor the Kobayashi et al. reference alone or together in combination.

The present Office Action alleges the Endsley et al. reference does not teach video in DIF blocks and wherein real time video data transfer or {sic} communication packets {sic} (DATA STRUCTURE), having a constant number of DIF blocks, which the first {sic} would represent an integer number utilized to predict a {sic} expected next sequential packet. As indicted above, Applicant also respectfully asserts the Endsley et al reference does not teach a patch for lost or missing application data including sequential values based upon video frame information. Applicant respectfully asserts the Kobayashi et al. reference does not overcome these and other shortcomings of the Endsley et al. reference.

The present Office Action alleges the Kobayashi et al. reference teaches a data structure of image and voice from a digital camera to a computer and other devices utilizing a 1394 interface, wherein the data structure provides for a constant number of

DIF blocks. To the extent the Kobayashi et al. reference may mention 150 DIF blocks form one DIF sequence and 10 DIF sequence form one frame of image and voice data, Applicant respectfully asserts the Kobayashi et al. reference does not teach video information is arranged in DIF blocks included a video frame as claimed in the present application. In addition, Applicant respectfully asserts Claim 9 is allowable as depending from an allowable independent claim. Furthermore, Applicant respectfully asserts one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the present application would not find a motivation or suggestion to combine the Endsley et al reference directed to a digital camera with the Kobayashi et al. reference directed to format conversion capabilities to teach the invention as claimed in the present application.

The present Office Action indicates Claims 10 –11, 15 – 18 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Endsley et al. (US Patent No. 6,005,613) in view of Kobayashi et al. (US Patent No. 6,144,411) and further in view of Wilkinson (US Patent No. 4,626,912). Applicant respectfully asserts that the present invention is neither taught nor rendered obvious by the Endsely et al. reference, the Kobayashi et al. reference nor the Wilkinson reference alone or together in combination.

Regarding Claim 10, the present Office Action acknowledges the combination as applied fails to address or disclose predicting a DIF block ID, expected, {sic} in a next communication packet. In addition, Applicant respectfully asserts the Endsley et al. reference and the Kobayashi et al. reference do not teach the claimed invention as set forth above. Applicant respectfully asserts the Wilkinson reference does not overcome these and other shortcomings of the Endsley et al. reference and the Kobayashi et al. reference.

The present Office Action alleges the Wilkinson reference teaches the basis {sic} concept of predicting and it would have be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to perform predictions of next sequential communication packets in order to {sic} equality or predict and dictate proper sequential information for proper processing of the information. To the extent the Wilkinson reference may mention predicting from each incoming block what the next block number should be by adding 1 to the preceeding block number[Col. 4 line 29 to 30], Applicants respectfully assert the Wilkinson reference does not teach a real time digital video data section of the communications packet carries a constant number of DIF blocks and the first DIF block included in each of sequential real time digital video data section falls within an integer number of DIF blocks of one another, and the integer number is utilized to predict a DIF block identification of the first DIF block expected in the next sequential communications packet as claimed in the present application.

Regarding Claim 11, the present Office Action acknowledges the combination fails to teach:

- a) filling for missing in a patch operation
- b) sequence number bits;
- c) a reserved bit;
- d) a DIF sequence number bbits;
- e) DIF block number bits;
- f) section type bits of a DV packet (digital camera packet), is missing (frame or block or segment);

g) including values calculated to provide expected values based upon ordering constraints of predetermined video information configuration requirements.

The present Office Action alleges

“it is deemed obvious that when the data structure includes the recited elements above and a segment of video frame is corrupted, which is replaced with the previous in combination deemed obvious in view of Endsley et al with the 1394 data structures deemed to be obvious, it is further obvious to predict values such as for a next frame, replace video information with previous {sic}, but, {sic} would also be inherent if not obvious in view of Endsley that the block numbers/Ids, not found in a data structure corresponding to 1394 and to replace the vide with the previous but identify the frame in accord to the present frame Id or ids as predicted, as is deemed obvious with the prior art as understood.”

Applicant respectfully asserts that the present invention is not taught nor rendered obvious. Again Applicant respectfully asserts the Endsley et al. reference teaches away from the claimed embodiments. Applicant also respectfully asserts the Wilkinson reference teaches away by indicating predicting only if there is identity between two or more compared blocks [Col. 2 lines 17 to 20] and only locks incoming data when predicted block addresses are identical [Col. 1 lines 55 to 57].

With respect to Claims 15 – 16 the present Office Action indicates the claims are analyzed and discussed as above. Applicant respectfully asserts the present invention is not taught by the cited references as discussed above

Allowable Subject Matter

The present Office Action indicates Claim 19 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form. Applicant has rewritten the limitations of Claim 19 in independent Claim 21.

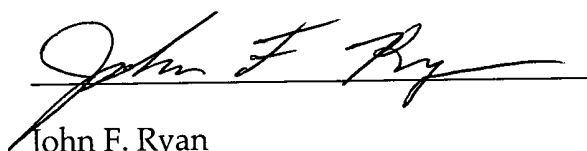
Conclusion

In light of the above-listed amendments and remarks, Applicant respectfully requests allowance of the remaining Claims. The examiner is urged to contact Applicant's undersigned representative if the Examiner believes such action would expedite resolution of the present Application.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: 2/18/, 2005



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